British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1307.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—With the Parliament in recess, Her Majesty and the court circle rusticating in the wilds of Scotland, and each noble and squire recreating amid the grouse and wild cocks, as best they may, the pulse of London, that great artery of the British Empire, beats dull and languid. Of all the Officials Lord Palmerston has remained in the Metropolis; a kind of Sentry on the affairs of the world.

With the exception of unhappy Italy, Europe in general wore a pacific aspect; although plenty of sentiments fires are evidently at work, that may issue any day in a volcano or an earthquake.

The Grand exhibition was to be closed on the 4th October; and the hardest problem to be solved, is the destination to be given to the surplus funds, supposed to amount to upwards of £100,000. The tide of gossiping idlers set in towards Paris, as if thirsting for the *dulces*, after a gurfeit of the *utile*. If international intercourse be a powerful agent of progress and civilization, 1851 is entitled to a prominent place in the records of the world's history. In the precincts of the Crystal Palace, the master minds of the age have been brought into contact; and by the simple operation of mutual friction, have doubtless struck out a polish and impulse, that may pave the way to other and higher achievements. As a first fruits it is allowed, that a higher taste is created, and a new ardour infused into the important department of British manufacturing enterprise; whilst other nations will doubtless profit by the practical suggestions they have gleaned; and thus we think the social object of the Exhibition is in a fair train of being realized. As was to be expected, the eager competition has consequentially issued in individual and even national disappointment; but even here the secondary and inevitable inconvenience is not to be compared with the direct and positive good. The moderation and cordiality hitherto manifested, reflect great credit on the parties more immediately concerned; and we think the visitors will carry with them a more correct and enlightened idea of their neighbours and themselves, than could have been acquired in any other way.

The interested state of the nation may be inferred from the following statements of the "Times" in answer to the question—"How has free trade worked for the Country?—"

"The actual condition of the people, has been taken as a test of the effects of free trade. "Owners and occupiers of land" have put themselves in the background for the nonce, they have sunk themselves in the general population, and they stand or fall by the ascertainable facts of its prosperity. If trade is not low and navigation not ruined, if the people are well contented and the country economically flourishing, then Mr. YOUNG and Mr. DAY are nonsuited on their own points, and they must either retire altogether or come into court with a fresh cause. But how is this question to be decided? Simply, we answer, by the evidence before us; by the interested clamour of one party and the contented silence of the other. The protectionists declare the country is suffering; the country holds its tongue and never heeds them. There is something almost ludicrous in this vicarious adoption of grievances. The swarming districts of the north are well fed and tranquil, but an indignant complaint on their behalf is lodged by a shipowner at Tynemouth, a Glasgow, Paisley, Bethnal-green and the Potteries acquiesce thankfully in the law which saves them 3d. in every 6d. loaf; but their case is taken up by farmers in the Vale of Huntingdon, who groan over the "ruin of the country," and patriotically devote themselves to the work of agitation until the old prices are restored. The protectionists maintain their name but change their object, and instead of protecting themselves they now insist on protecting other people.

It is ungracious, perhaps, to refuse the "protection" thus proffered in a novel form; but we are compelled to say that we can dispense with the patronage intended. The bread consumers of the country are very well contented with their position; when they cease to be so they will find a tongue for themselves. There is no need of an organised agitation to convince people of what they do not feel. The Anti-corn Law League was the organ of mutinous and starving masses behind it; but where, except at the dinner tables before him, are the constituents of Mr. G. P. Young? There is no man of full age in the united kingdom but is acquainted with the true symptoms of popular distress. We have hearings and convulsions from north to south, night meetings, secret associations, mischievous processions, and finally violations of the law, riots, special commissions, and punishments. Since the days of free trade the most favourable external circumstances have failed to kindle a spark of sedition. We have foreign emissaries among us who propagate their nefarious doctrines with unscrupulous audacity; we have democratic committees sitting in London, and agitators ready to avail themselves of the slightest discontent. Yet seditious movements are actually unheard of. They are things of the past. The bulk of the people are better pleased, and better disposed than they have been for years. They marry in greater numbers and go to the work-house in less; and whether we look at Manchester, or Merthyr Tydvil, or Dorchester, we see the same absence of disquiet and the same infallible symptoms of welldoing.

There is a silence, as proverbs say, more eloquent than words; and never was the truth better exemplified than in this. Against all that is said by Mr. Young and Mr. Day, how we put all that is *not* said by the millions of working Englishmen. If it pleases the Protectionists, we have no objection to dismiss the quarterly statements of the revenue, the returns of trade and navigation, the figures of exports and the bullion in the Bank. All these may be sure, point the same way, and continue to do so; but accounts are occasionally fallacious, and there may be a doubt at hand for those who need one. No arguments, however, can stand against the visible and notorious contentment of the community at large, against the absence of every sign which indicates suffering, and the presence of every symptom which tells of comfort. If we must needs have a cry, let it be some sort, we prefer the dramatic woes of Protectionism to the realities of popular distress. It is better there should be meetings in Huntingdon Town-hall than meetings at Peterloo or St. George's-fields; and if Lancashire and Middlesex are well to do and contented, we can afford to listen to the distant murmurs of a shipowners' feast at Tynemouth."

In the "Times" of the 8th September we notice the following movement in diplomatic circles, in some of which we are directly interested.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.—Mr. James Hudson, now Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, is appointed Her Majesty's Minister at Florence. Mr. Henry Southern, now Minister at Buenos Ayres, is to succeed Mr. Hudson at Rio de Janeiro. Captain the Hon. Robert Gore, R. N., now Chargé d'Affaires at Monte Video, is appointed in the same capacity at Buenos Ayres. The Hon. Frederick Bruce, now Chargé d'Affaires in the Republic of Bolivia, is to succeed Captain Gore at Monte Video.—*Observer.*

UNITED STATES AND CUBA.—Our dates from the United States, *via* England, are to the 27th August. The correspondence on this topic, is the second attempt of Lopez on the Island of Cuba. The following details from the Times' Correspondent, will afford a general idea of this complicate and unhappy question.

"NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.

"There has been a tremendous riot in this city, growing out of the Cuban revolution. For the past two or three days business, to a great extent, has been suspended, and the affairs of Cuba have been discussed more than those of the city were never before known to be so much agitated. The excitement of the people knows no bounds. Hundreds of men are pouring in, ready to take part in the patriot cause in Cuba. A large body of the Union Liberals, composed mostly of western men, having become exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper *el Union*, this afternoon attacked the office, broke the windows and doors, and rushed into the office. They threw the press, cases of type, and furniture into the streets. The mob totally destroyed everything belonging to the office. The crowd outside was in favour, and the excitement so great, that the police could not interfere to check the riot. After the office was demolished the Liberators marshalled their legions, and proceeded to the cigar store (kept by a Spaniard, who has made himself obnoxious to the patriots) at the corner of St. Charles and Common Streets, broke the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable. By this time the crowd had swelled to an immense number, and the cry was raised—let's pay a visit to the Spanish Consul. This was responded to by a tremendous shout. The crowd then moved on to the office of the Spanish Consul, and a scene of the wildest disorder ensued. The men appeared to have run mad with excitement. They fiercely attacked the house, threw the desks, papers, and furniture of all kinds into the streets. The Spanish flag was torn, and marched in triumph with it to the meeting in Lafayette square. The meeting in the square was one of the largest ever held in this city. The proceedings throughout were characterized by the wildest enthusiasm. The excitement of the 21st. has lost none of its interest this morning. At an early hour a body of 2,000 of the Liberators surrounded the city prison. This outburst was caused by the Spanish Consul, who, fearing that he would lose his life on the night previous, asked the protection of the American flag, and was placed in the city prison as a place of safety. The Liberators became clamorous, and demanded that the Spanish Consul should be delivered up to them, or they would demolish the prison. A force of about 30 policemen kept on ground endeavouring to restore peace. The cigar shops kept by the Spaniards in different parts of the city were nearly all destroyed during last night. The most painful part of the affair remains to be told. The Empire City brought the remains of Colonel Crittenden and Captain Victor Kerr, who were so inhumanly murdered by the Spanish Government at Havannah, to this city. A deep feeling of sorrow pervades the whole community. Thousands of people endeavoured to get a sight of the coffins containing their dead bodies. This gave rise to the sudden outbreak last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in the honour of the murdered Liberators. The attack on the office of the Spanish Consul was caused by a report (which is undoubtedly true) that he received, by the "Empire City," letters from some of the murdered Americans, and he refused to give them up when demanded by their friends."

New York, Aug. 24.

"The Humboldt took out accounts of the landing of Lopez and his desperate companions in Cuba.

Thus far the accounts could not well have been more contradictory, and nothing is positively known beyond the simple facts that 450 men landed within 40 miles of Havannah, of whom 50 were captured and shot; as also that the steamer which transported them had returned to the coast of Florida for reinforcements.

Very many of the published letters purporting to have been written in Cuba have doubtless been fabricated in New Orleans or this city by the same infamous panders to public depravity who have for more than a year past been similarly occupied, and who are mainly responsible, not only for the fate of their misguided victims, but also for future consequences, the importance of which cannot well be exaggerated.

The rational opinion is, that Lopez and his gang must have been taken, unless disaffection should have led to revolt on the part of the Spanish troops. No such accounts, however, have appeared, except one that was evidently made up to serve the purposes of a wonder-mongering New Orleans newspaper. Had success, if only partial, attended the expedition, some means would doubtless have been found to convey such welcome intelligence to the excited multitude in this country, who would so gladly go forth to reinforce their freebooting predecessors.

Public indignation is loudly expressed at so summary an execution of the 50 prisoners, and even the grave and reflecting, who boldly denounced them as pirates that had well merited their fate, regret, and look upon it not only as an impolitic measure, but as one that has roused a hostile feeling among hundreds of thousands in the United States, who had previously been opposed to all attempts upon Cuba, but who will now loudly clamour for Government interference wherever their influence may extend. Even among that small portion of the press which has heretofore been honest enough to oppose all meddling in the affairs of that island many now take a decidedly opposite tone, and madly contribute their share towards keeping up the general excitement, by giving currency to revolting accounts of *post mortem* indignities which eyewitnesses of unquestionable respectability vainly declare to have never taken place.

Politically the consequences will be more important to the United States than any one event that has taken place; for unless public opinion undergoes a radical change, nothing can be more certain than that the candidate for the next presidency will have the support of Whigs or Democrats if he is not avowedly in favour of interfering for Cuban independence, with an ulterior view of annexing it to this federation. To speculate on what may precede or follow such an event cannot well be comprised within the limits of an ordinary letter.

The money-market is much relieved from the pressure that lately existed. Stocks are rallying, and the banks appear to refuse no really good paper except that of the importers of "dry goods." The country, combined with the serious losses in that branch of trade within the past two years, should operate to curtail purchases abroad and improve the markets here. The receipts of gold from California for this month considerably exceed $4,000,000.

August 25.

By telegraph from New Orleans it is this morning reported that an arrival from Havannah brings two days' later news, announcing successes of Lopez. The report is generally doubted.

August 27.

The papers report numerous meetings in many parts of the Union to denounce the "massacre" at Havannah, and are occupied with some disgraceful proceedings of a mob at New Orleans, who on the 21st inst. broke into the office of the Spanish Consul, destroying the furniture, tearing down his sign, and forcing him to take refuge in the gaol, where he was protected with much difficulty by the police and military. The rioters also sacked the office of the Spanish paper *La Patria*, and the stores of many Spanish tradesmen before order was restored. It is announced from Wahsington that the steam-frigate Saranac is to be despatched immediately to Cuba, to obtain explanations concerning the late capture and execution of American citizens. It is added that the Government also contemplate a more stringent and vigorous enforcements of the laws; but it does not appear how this good intention is to be rendered more effective than heretofore."

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

LIFE OF A TRAITOR

(From the "Archivo Americano.")

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART SECOND.

[*Continued from our last.*]

These isolated efforts of a few individuals, without direction and without support, had prepared the way for the restoration of order in the Province of Entre-Rios, whilst its degraded Governor, unworthy of presiding it, ignominiously escaped to its invader; and either through want of confidence, or from indolence, he did not dare to leave his hiding place, not even at the entreaty of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives. "The Province of Entre-Rios, reconquered to liberty, frees from enemies. One point only is occupied by the Oriental Army—the Correntino one has dispersed like smoke, in consequence of the quarrel between Ferré and Paz. The latter has been surprised and routed by the country people, who had assembled in the woods. Yesterday there were outeries in the street *of Vivas to Federacion! Death to the ruthless unitarians!* and all clamoured for the restitution of their Governor to the bosom of the Province. At such a promising moment, there was not a single individual in the Province, who could be provisionally entrusted with the command, and the Chamber has resolved to assume it until a new election ..... The work will be accomplished if Y. E. returns to us as soon as possible." [34] And this booster, who *had made such promises* when he obtained the command, waited until the illustrious President Orbe should cause the Paraná, [35] to be towed by him!

The presence of a victorious army under a gallant Chief made the traitors feel the necessity of concentrating their ranks, and they assembled on the other side of the Uruguay, to arrange the bases of a new alliance, which till then it had been impossible for them to form. The conferences were commenced at Paysandu, [36] and Ramon Paz and Juan Pablo Lopez, better known under the cognomen of *Mascarilla*, who, without any merit and merely as being a brother of the deceased General Lopez, the Governor of Santa Fé, had succeeded him in that office, took part in them. The Brazilian Bento Gonzalez, President of Rio Grande, and the subject of a Government that was not at war with the Argentine Confederation, also took part in that assemblage. The principal object of that cabal of traitors, was to decide who should command them. After many and warm debates it was agreed that Rivera should be the director of the war: but after Ferré had consented, he refused to sign the act, promising to *return again to the arrangements in question, at some more favourable opportunity.* (37)

The supreme Director of the war did not on that account desist from his purpose: not to support the cessions of General Rosas, but to plunder the rich rural establishments of the province of Entre-Rios, which he immediately laid waste. Urquiza, who on his return from the Oriental Territory had enabled a sufficiently numerous force, wished to oppose him; but was completely routed, (38) and pursued for a distance of 20 leagues; and had not for a second time have descended the precipitous banks of the Paraná, and had Ferré not consented to the fraternal Pacheco to save him. Of all the defeats of Urquiza this was the most shameful, not only on account of the inferiority of the enemy, but because the force that pursued him belonged to the vanguard of *Mascarilla*, the most despicable of all the rebels. And it was the splendid triumph of Arroyo Grande (39) that reestablished the fate of their arms, and gloriously avenged the affront done to the degraded Governor of Entre-Rios. A rare and singular example of human perversity is that presented by this traitor! He conspires against the power and the life of General Mancilla, who rescued him from the abject state in which he lived; puts against General Echague, who had protected him; betrays General Rosas, who had patronized him, and unsheathes the sword against President Orbe, who re-instated him in his office!!!

The first was he guide of a victory, to which had not contributed, the march upon Concordia, with no other object than that of imposing a high contribution on the new Governor, no indemnification (40) for losses caused him by his predecessor. And perhaps he would have been entitled to impose it, if circumstances had not forced him to hold back the command of the army, (41) and a popular movement, which took place shortly after the battle of Arroyo Grande, (42) to call to the command of the army of Paso from the hands of General Ferré, to those of Don Pedro Rosetti, one of the respectable persons of that province, and a firm adherent to the national cause of Federation. The odiousness of that measure dissolved many combinations, and put an end to many, and which could not, without manifest injustice, be declared responsible, for the acts of an administration which it had supplanted.

[34] Despatch of Dr. Alvarez, President of the General Congress, of the 31st of July of that year.
[35] the first division passed on the same month
[36] On the 14th October of that year.
[37] Despatch of Ferré of the 24th of August.
[38] At the pass of Nogoya, in front of Tonello, on the 11th November of that year.
[39] On the 6th December following.
[40] Article 2d of the Treaty celebrated at Villa-Urquiza on the 29th January, 1851.
[41] The 31st of October 1842.
[42] The 17th of December following.

The result was such at might be expected. The Correntino emigrants, who had taken refuge in the territory of Brazil, being informed of the unnatural movements of the Government to pay the war tribute, and of the impopularity it was natural should follow it, with a very small force, which the Madariagas assembled, they crossed the Uruguay, [43] and took possession of the government. And raising an outcry against the forfeited administration of Señor Cabral, accusing him of not having resisted the exactions of Urquiza, and of having given him to invade the Entre-Rinos force in the Province, to assist him to oppress its inhabitants, they excited the community, and raised an army, with which they went to attack Colonel Gainamburu, actual Minister of Urquiza, at Laguna Itava Ura. The success of Corrientes has already broke the bonds which united it to the Confederation, and plunged itself into confusion and anarchy.

General Rosas was not the man unfit to protect—feed singly, although it were against a handful of rebels, and unsparing for the time being the operations commenced against Corrientes, to attack him in another sphere, where contact with other chief, and the co-operation of other parties, would be his sure for support and example. He ordered him then to go and take part in the war sustained by President Oribe against the emigrants of the Unitarian party in the Plate, and placed at his disposal everything he can by night need, it being composed of about four thousands men, with whom he crossed the Uruguay at the pass of Navarro. [45] Rivera had anarchised the Oriental camp [46] and he had no mistake to dominate it, and the forces under Urquiza, in the power of a more able chief, would have been more than sufficient to annihilate him. A reverse like that of Arroyo Grande is not so soon recovered from, and the time elapsed since that defeat, was very short. The few men he had been able to assemble were undisciplined, and wanting in every thing with which Urquiza abounded. Their greatest want was that of horses, which in these countries form the principal sinews of war, and are a guarantee of triumph. The only thing that favoured him was the general knowledge he had of the ground, in which he had the complete advantage of those who was totally unacquainted with it. Thus it is that, for nearly twenty months from his arrival in the Oriental territory, to the period of the battle of Cagancha Monte, he did nothing more than drag himself after Rivera, who, perceiving his impotence,placed himself in view with forces so small that his defeat was a matter of ridicule. And who can calculate how long the campaign would have lasted, if Rivera had not ruined himself, at the siege of Cerro Largo, so bravely defended by its gallant Commandant Don Manuel Cornel ! He there showed himself, without object, the last remnants of his army: in morality, its discipline, its mobility, its energy, everything, in fine, that is required to sustain a struggle. What might have given brilliancy to this triumph was the humanity of the conquerors, in contrast to the spirit that was wanting in Urquiza. We do not wish to shock the sensibility of our readers: but one of the principal duties of a writer, is to describe the historical physiognomy of those who figure in the scenes he describes; and to contribute, by this measure these duties, we will limit ourselves to quoting a single fact.

On the day after the battle of India Muerta, Urquiza caused the prisoners that remained to be formed into a square, and ordered them to be killed. He wished to afford himself the pleasure of witnessing the execution, which was effected to the tune of *the rebalsos*. One of the officers of the same history has preserved, and well known to Urquiza, being in Entre-Rinos [47], raising his head from the ground where he lay, said—"General I will allow me to be decapitated: we may yet be useful to the country."[3] Those sorrowful words were heard with contempt, and the unfortunate wretch was decapitated !!! The most provoking part of it is, that the press of Montevideo styled these butcheries *the triumph of the crimes of Rosas*, and so pension reproved them more than General Rosas. Another, greater Urquiza recrossed the Uruguay, (48) and announced in his troops that he was going to open a new campaign against Corrientes (49) to whose inhabitants he addressed a proclamation, which began : *"Correntinos, I return to you a second time with the same sentiments of friendship as at first."* Inconsiderate words, which could not but awaken the sanguinary reminiscences of an unfortunate day !

Paz, to whom the Madariagas had entrusted the defence of the Province, [50] used every endeavour to attract Urquiza to the southern part of their ground, to destroy his horses : and Urquiza, without penetrating his designs, marched with an air of triumph,"that the Correntino army was retiring precipitately towards the Tranguera de Loreto." A penetrating eye would have easily discovered in these the intention of drawing the enemy from the beaten path of the capital, to plunge it among the quagmires of the north ; and the plan was well known, and was expressed in the correspondence of Paz. "My object, he wrote to Madariga, is not to avoid a battle for the moment, and therefore I am resolved to continue retreating, till the opportunity arrive for striking a blow. [51] And in another letter of the same date he added—"to day the *Tirone* set out.——the orders I have given them is to do nothing more than present themselves, form, skirmish and allow themselves to be pursued, that they may exhaust and annihilate the horses." If the end was wish, he finally said, to another of the Madrigas, chief of his vanguard, that formal collisions of any kind take place, but merely to harrass the enemy with threats, skirmishes and pretended movements, as far as possible."(52) But the latter,who from a purveyor of the army had been raised to the rank of a chief, confiding in the advantages of a strong position which he had occupied near the Laguna Limpia, would not abandon it, and was routed (53).

[43] The 31st March 1845.
[44] The 6th of May of the same year.
[45] In the month of July following.
[46] On the 27th of March 1845.
[47] Lieutenant Velasques.
[48] The 23d December of the same year.
[49] In January of the following year.
[50] His appointment as *Director of the War*, is dated the 13th January 1846.
[51] Letter of the 23d January 1846.
[52] Letter of the same date.
[53] The 4th February 1846.

[To be continued.]

DR. GONDRA'S HARANGUE—We alluded on a late occasion to the brilliant and effective address of the accomplished and chivalrous Representative Extraordinary and Envoy of the Interior Provinces. It has found its way into the public journals ; and in justice to its distinguished author, to the meritorious Provinces so ably represented, and to the national cause so powerfully and eloquently defended, we feel constrained to record it in our pages.

"Compatriots :—

I do not come to inflame the passions of the multitude, that in other countries is sent to show itself prone to disorder and confusion for what it wants in ours is independence, liberty and laws, under the protection of the strong and saving authority which the Nation has just established. I do not come to recount past glories, to revive an enthusiasm cooled down by untoward circumstances, as certain rulers in Europe when a formidable coalition menaced their existence; because in the breast of the Argentines the same fire burns that has rendered them invincible in the New World for the last forty years, & eat in their victories, great in the noble and exalted character that distinguishes them; and because moreover, the difficulties that now present themselves cannot inspire fear in any one, who knows the inexhaustible resources of this land of heroes, and of its generous, though brave, people. It may not be able to estimate, the boundless prestige of the mighty genius, that God and the national vote have placed at our front. Nor do I come to repeat the hymn that echoes from the Republic, offended in its honor, in its dignity, and in the person of the greatest of her sons, has fulminated against the oppressive demagogues of Brazil, the enemies of America, and against the abandoned ruthless unitarians, who are unfortunately Argentines; other voices more eloquent than mine, have already done so in a public place, Citizens of pre-eminent merit, that I recognise with justice and respect with pleasure.

I come merely to announce to my compatriots of Buenos Ayres that the hour of conquest having sounded, and the glorious National standard being unfurled in the invincible hand of the Supreme Chief of the Confederation, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Argentines of the eleven Provinces we have the honor to represent, are ready to come with alacrity at the call of the Illustrious Chief of the Confederation, to triumph or die, we have their brothers of Buenos Ayres to conquer, or die. Tell it, my compatriots, to the Father of all, to the Elect of the Nation, to the Great People ; tell them we make the slightest signal towards the interior, and you will see that we have not uttered empty words ; you will see how all the sons of the great family come flying; you will see them here, not the lances that in 1812 and 13, humbled the pride of Spain, but at Tucuman and Salta, for those warriors no longer exist, but an impetuous youth, schooled in glorious campaigns, where it has performed such prodigies of valour, virtue and heroism ; you will now see it combat, actuated by one sentiment, identified in a common love, and united by a common oath ; you will see it aspire to nothing but the exaltation and triumph of the liberating army of the two Republics of the Plate. Prepare yourselves to applaud traits of heroic self-denial, and acts of irresistible heroism, for you are about to witness the most valiant, the most prominent characteristic, in all who have the privilege of calling themselves Argentines.

Having made this announcement, whish my heart has dictated, in accordance with the vote of my honourable companions, allow me, fellow-countrymen, to present a public homage to the Supreme Chief whom we have proclaimed, to the Exalted Supreme Chief of our Federal Republic, to the Depositary of all our Power, of our honor and of our hopes, to the Delegate of Divine Providence, to the illustrious Captain of a great mission, to the man who now receives with justice, from a free Nation, the testimony of unbounded love, that so many heroes have coveted without attaining it, to the illustrious General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose noble and sympathetic image I now recognise here whilst I bow my head before his glory. We have already exchanged the welcome duty of tendering him officially, all that the Provinces, which have honoured as with their confidence, possess, without reserving ought of all that is precious and great upon the earth, because in fact nothing should be reserved from a prompt sacrifice, since General Rosas has said that it is now time to fight for the Country. We also offered him the solemn personal consecration of the Extraordinary Representatives, who have loved and respected him for so many years ; and we had the honor of assuring him that however we may be surprised we might be, that if we succeeded in reseiving into our bodies, the balls that were aimed at this noble breast, a lesson of fidelity would so remain recorded, capable of inviting the traitors to the blush, who grovel at the feet of the foreigner. We have already told him all this with the firm accent of truth, with the persuasive language of conviction, and in the name of the Convention of 1838, the Confederation and Brazil naturally contracted the obligation of six months previous notification to the mediating Power, of any interruption of hostilities; and in exchange for her good offices in this suspension of arms, the Chief of the Empire engagement, at once equitable in itself, and highly expedient in many respects, to withdraw his squadron from the Countries. Since then British commerce did not expect to be interrupted by any sudden derangement, from warlike operations; so solemn a compromise existing between these two Governments, and that of Great Britain ; a compromise that effectually protected the possibility of an abrupt or undeclared rupture.

Meanwhile, unforeseen and unexpected expectations have been doomed to disappointment. A Brazilian squadron clandestinely penetrated into the Oriental State, in hostile aggression on the Argentina divisions there existing in pacific relations, headed by the insane traitor Urquiza, instigated by the Brazilian Government, as has been proved ; the war vessels of the Empire have been converted into the transports of that miserable traitor ; the interior rivers of the Confederation have been closed and blockaded by the Brazilian squadron, expelling from the Paraná a considerable number of merchant vessels, causing thereby immense losses to lawful British commerce ; and condemning, at last, the most treacherous, the degraded, and prejudicial to neutral interests.

And can Great Britain remain so, because of its reputation, so protective of its commerce, brook this indignity to its flag, this scandalous infraction of solemn stipulations, these immense losses inflicted on British subjects, without any blame on their part, for we cannot suppose that the Argentine Republic is the wall and abbitry of their Government, to enforce the odious obligations contracted in their favor and in its own ? With the assurances of the Imperial Cabinet, ringing in the ears of the British Representative, that "there were neither motives for, nor intensions of war against the Argentine Republic," can it allow one to be kindled up, as pernicious as prejudicial to the commercial and political interests of Great Britain ? Can it remain indifferent to the assault offered to it, to the secret practised to lull its vigilance, to the duplicity with which the hostilities has been carried on, and finally, to the perfidy by which its commerce is wantonly sacrificed ? Let Europe be imagined.

On the part of the French Government there are also very special considerations, that urgently demand in honor of France a formal repression of the excesses of the Brazilian Government. The Governments of France and the Confederation, mutually conformable in putting an end to the war of the Plate, in August of last year concluded a Convention of peace, that now awaits the ratification of the French Government ; a convention in which the powers of the state of Brazil was explicitly stipulated, as regarded the Oriental State, till the revolution of the French Government upon the treaty referred to should be known. In declarence to these compacts the Argentine Government has remained without increasing its forces in the Oriental State, and without adopting other measures of war that would have been advantageous to the country, whilst the Argentine Government has thus been accrediting its fidelity to the Government of France, whose forces have entered into the Oriental State, in the very presence of the French Agents, and during the armistice guaranteed by them ; openly declaring that they entered for the purpose of support of the Government of Montevideo. By attacking those who, faithful to their compromises, and to their word, remained in a pacific attitude, they have effectually destroyed the status stipulated in the Convention of August ; violated the armistice guaranteed by the French Agents, and violated even the flag and reputation of France, in a way that can neither be forgotten nor pardoned.

Besides these solemn obligations, imposed on England and France by the most sacred rights, there are others equally serious, resulting from the political principles which the Governments have determined on, as the only ones that have prevailed, and do prevail in their councils with respect to the Republics of the Plate.

France and England have said aloud and repeatedly to the world, that their only wish in so sad peace established on both banks of the Plate, and assuming it to be so, it is impossible that they should suffer the Brazilian Government, in contempt of all rights, in violation of all compromises and consecrated principles, to precipitate a disastrous war ; more especially as it is attacked in the interests of nationalities ; an illegitimate war, as it has not been declared in an unjust one, as it has not been declared to the British Government that there was neither cause nor motive for a rupture with the Confederation—with the Argentine Government.

France and England having thus declared, in the most solemn terms, that they have no other view or desire than to see the peace and independence of the Republics of the Plate securely established ; and proclaiming such principles, how can they now remain indifferent, when a Brazilian army, under the orders of the command of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, are seeking to destroy the cities of Uruguay, and destroy the existing order of things ?

France and England will, without doubt, at great apprehension when the Argentine divisions encamped on the Oriental territory, are ordered to their mission, and headed by the President, the Chief of the United States, united against the enemies of the Republic, cannot now remain indifferent when the Imperialists set foot on the ground which presents themselves in the same State, with notorious and premeditated views. These nations are bound to maintain their reputation and assert their position, by reclaiming the fulfilment of the clear and obligations contracted in their behalf ; to vindicate their dignity, compromised in the affairs of the Plate ; to preserve neutral rights, and the lives of their respective subjects, and, finally, to leave clearly established their principles in the Plate, which are to support the Republics of the Plate ; which they have unfortunately found the means of placing in implacable hostilities, greatly to be deplored on the score of humanity and civilization.

BUENOS AYRES.

In common with our contemporaries, we have maintained a circumspect reserve, as to the march of events in the Oriental State, and the internecine civil strife. Officers and soldiers of the auxiliary Argentine division, one time were in the Oriental State, and who subsequently took refuge on board neutral vessels, having arrived in the course of the past week, we think it is now full time to submit to our readers the statement to our readers The presence of those faithful defenders of the independence and sovereignty of the two Republics, has excited a profound sensation in the public mind, and must needs exert a powerful influence in our impressions.

The consequence of the present position of affairs, and appreciate the phases they have latterly presented, it is necessary to recapitulate their leading antecedents, as the noblest vindication of the immense honor and credit of the Argentine Government, that has discharged its arduous mission with unparalleled dignity and glory.

The insurrection of Fructuoso Rivera in 1838, instigated and supported by the French intervention, upset the legal Government of the Oriental State, and imposed upon that Republic by armed force ; a Government "created by France and for France," according to the memorable declaration of the Statesman, who has been deprived the honor of the French Nation.

In the Convention of the 27th August 1828, the Argentine Republic and Brazil had conjointly guaranteed the integrity and sovereignty of the Oriental State, and the occasion had now arrived for giving effect to that compromise, by defending the independence, menaced, or rather annihilated, by the acts referred to.

President Oribe, elected by the first Magistracy of his Country, by the vote of the Orientals, represented the principle of legality, and defended the rights of Oriental sovereignty, and the Argentine Government, the co-guarantee of its independence, was placed under the obligation of co-operating with it in leaving it vindicated and established. Besides, Rivera instituted the Confederation as an enemy, and from him had invaded its territory; and by such aggressive acts compelled the Argentine Government to have recourse to arms, for his repression and chastisement.

In defence of the Oriental independence, the Argentine Army therefore, marched under the orders of President Oribe, and in a few months destroyed the common enemy, pursuing them to the passage of Mercedes, whose waters they could encounter themselves, behind the unjustifiable Rivera, who, in leaving it, got up purposely for their protection, prolonging a war, desolating alike the Republics, and to the commercial interests of the World.

A vast majority of the people espoused the cause of President Oribe, and the entire Republic of the Uruguay, with the exception of the forces of Montevideo, recognised and voluntarily submitted to his authority, while the *de facto* authorities of the town, prolonged their resistance, by means of foreign element, and the position assumed by the Governments of England and France, which, misused, but effective hostility to the States of the Plate.

In this state of affairs, the Argentine divisions permitted, defending the Oriental independence, and worthily defending it, they remained still, after a long resistance, and a protracted and glorious war, we saw its termination approach, by means of the treaty celebrated with England, and a Convention equally honorable, that awaits its ratification from the French Government.

At this conjuncture, suspicious to humanity, the perfidious and ambitious Government of Brazil, always awake to its insatiable ambition, instigated the scandalous intervention of the traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, and, united in shameful alliance with this rebel chieftain, invades the Oriental territory, without a previous declaration of war, with manifest violation of all existing treaties, and of the sole purpose of promoting its ignoble aspirations.

The Oriental independence, therefore, was as much menaced as before, and the Argentine Army, faithful to their obligations, to their mission, and to the escalated guarantee of their honor, found itself bound to combat for the triumph of the cause, to which they had consecrated their services, and to which they owed the duty that developed upon them, and such the duty they have discharged with the most noble ability, affording in every respect, sublime examples of patriotism, of valor, and fidelity.

Events that we cannot yet fully comprehend, and therefore do not pretend to specify, have obliged General Oribe to capitulate with the enemies that invaded the Country, and to which the command of the army has abandoned the field of action without a struggle ; some abandoning themselves, others deserting to the enemy, and occupying the positions of honor of the Oriental territory. The Argentine divisions, latterly reduced to a handful of valiant men, may have been literally sacrificed ; not a few of their Chiefs, Officers and Soldiers have found their grave by way to this Capital. In their noble constancy, and resolute courage in combating, they have given an independently their grateful Country, enriching her with a store of unsurpassed virtues, and imperishable glory.

General Guido, the Chief of the Legation, has honourably co-operated in defending the independence of the Oriental State, and in accordance with the native Orientals, placing the Argentine divisions under the orders of President Oribe, and General Don Manuel Oribe; thereby demonstrating his exalted purity, prudence and wisdom, in thus sustaining an object, he has devoted the most noble efforts; and, in his magnanimous decision, has bequeathed to history memorable pages of glory and honor.

In this state of affairs, the reputation, and the effective convulsions of the rights of nations, and of respective Countries, seriously outraged by the excesses of the Brazilian Government in the Straits of the Convention of 1838, the Confederation and Brazil naturally contracted the obligation of six months previous notification to the mediating Power, of any interruption of hostilities; and in exchange for her good offices in this suspension of arms, the Chief of the Empire engagement, at once equitable in itself, and highly expedient in many respects, to withdraw his squadron from the Countries. Since then British commerce did not expect to be interrupted by any sudden derangement, from warlike operations; so solemn a compromise existing between these two Governments, and that of Great Britain ; a compromise that effectually protected the possibility of an abrupt or undeclared rupture.

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With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The ceremonial of laying the foundation stone, which took place on Saturday afternoon, the 5th instant, was a very solemn and imposing spectacle, even to an ordinary observer ; and to the parties interested, and all who understood the language, must have been an occasion of deep and absorbing interest.

The sole orator, and principal actor on the occasion, the Rev. Pastor Siegle, acquitted himself with marked success and effect. His earnest manner, correct enunciation, and clear bell-toned voice, are important qualifications in a public speaker, and evidently commanded the warmest sympathies of a numerous and attached congregation. The general effect was also enhanced by the excellent music of an effective choir, that showed the enviable proficiency attained in this department by our German brethren.

We can hardly fancy a scene more touchingly poetic, more strikingly appropriate. Here were individuals from every section of the vast German Confederation, forgetting the petty jealousies, the local rivalships, that divide and distract their Fatherland, and cordially rallying, in this distant home of their adoption around a common Christianity ! We sincerely congratulate them, and their respected Pastor, on this very significant and full of promise ; and will endeavour to present some further details in our next.

This is the fourth Protestant Church in this city, whose erection has been sanctioned by General Rosas ; himself a professed and zealous Catholic, but happily imbued with the enlightened spirit of Christian toleration, that forms the grand secret of modern statesmanship.

STEAMER "MANUELITA ROSAS"—This interesting craft made her debut in our waters on Tuesday last, and among her passengers for Montevideo, we observe Commodore M'Keever, Commander-in-chief of the United States' squadron on this station, and the ex-Chargé d'Affaires of the Cabinet of Washington near this Government, the Honourable William A. Harris. In common with the Argentine community, our best wishes attend Mr. Harris, as also the gallant Commodore.

GRAND BALL—The splendid entertainment dedicated to Miss MANUELITA ROSAS by the National Commercial Body, is to come off on the 28th instant. Judging from the preparations made, and the announced programme, it is to be no every-day affair, indeed.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—We observe with much satisfaction, that the trial discourses of the Rev. James Smith were honourably sustained by the Reverend Presbytery of Glasgow ; and that his ordination, as Chaplain of the above Church in this City, was appointed for the 11th September. We have been given to understand that the Rev. Mr. Smith may be expected here by the November Mail Packet.

BRAZILIAN STEAMER "RECIFE"—It appears that this craft has got aground in front of Maldonado, and that little hopes remained of her being got off.

Miscellaneous.

THEODORE HOOK'S HOAXING.—Hook called, and in the course of conversation, gave me an account of his going to Lord Melville's trial with a friend. They went early, and were engaged in conversation, when the peers began to enter. At this moment a country looking lady, whom he afterwards found to be a resident at Rye, in Sussex, touched his arm, and said :—"I beg your pardon, sir, but pray who are those gentlemen in red now coming in ?" "Peers, ma'am," returned Theodore, "are the Barons of England : in those cases the junior peers always came first."—"Thank you, sir ; much obliged to you. Louisa, my dear,—turning to a girl of about fourteen,—tell Jane—about those are the barons of England, and the juniors,—that's the youngest you know—always first. Tell her to be sure and remember that when we get home." I hear me, ma ?" exclaimed Louisa, "can that gentleman be one of the *youngest* ? I am sure he looks very old." Human nature could not stand this ; any one, though with no more mischief in him than a cherub, must have been excited to a hoax. "And pray, sir," continued the lady, "what gentlemen are those ?" pointing to the bishops, who came in next in order, in the dress which they wear on state occasions, namely, rochets and lawn sleeves over their doctor's robes. "Gentlemen, madam ?" said Hook : "those are not gentlemen—they are ladies—elderly ladies—the dowager peeresses in their own right."

The fair inquirer fixed a penetrating glance upon his countenance, saying as plainly as her eyes could say—"Are you quizzing me or not ?" Not a muscle moved. At last tolerably well satisfied with her scrutiny, she turned around and whispered—"Louisa, dear, she gentleman says these are elderly ladies and dowager peeresses in their own rights. Tell Jane not to forget that." All went on smoothly until the speaker of the House of Commons, attracted her attention by the rich embroidery on his robes. "Pray, sir," said she, "and who is that fine looking man opposite ?" "That, madam, is Cardinal Woolsey," was the reply. "Mr. Sir," cried the lady, drawing herself up, and casting at her informant a look of angry disdain, "we know a little better than that ; Cardinal Woolsey has been dead nearly a good year !"—"No such thing, my dear madam, I assure you," replied Hook, with a gravity that must have been preternatural.—"It has been, I know so reported in the the country, but without the least foundation ; the fact is, these rascally newspapers will say anything." The good old gentlewoman apparently thunderstruck, opened her eyes at their full extent, and gasped like a dying carp, *voz faucibus hæsit*, and seizing a daughter with each hand, she hurried from the spot without a word.

EXCHANGE—Oct. 24.

Saturday Evening.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	39
Patriot Doubloons	a 39½
Spanish do	1 dol. prem.
Bills on England, per doubloon	1 per cn.

Currency . . . per dol. 24d.

Do. Montevideo, specie . . . 2 per ct. prem.
France, per doubloon . . . 97a 98 fr.
United States, do. . . . 1 per ct. prem.
Rio Janeiro . . . 10
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 32]
The lowest do. . . . 31
Patriots for shipping specie . . . 1 a 1 p c. prem.
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 75s. per oz. Lowest 74s. 36d.

Exchange transactions on England have been principally at 74s., at which some amount has been done.

EXPORTS—Oct. 24.

Hides, duty 1 cut. each.			
Dry Manufrs., arrow without bolts, 98 a 100 lbs., pounds of 25 lbs.		69	a 70
Do. do. do.	cow, 92 lbs.	none	68 a 69
Do. do. do.	samp., 32½ bolts, 93.		
27 lbs.	"	63	a 64
Hides, for Spain, 56 lbs.	"	64	a 65
Do. N. America, 57	"	66	a 66
Do. of all sizes	"	66	a 66
Do. of low weights, say over 17 lbs.	"	64	a 65
Do. calf skins, 7 lbs.	"	59	a 60
Ox hides, salted, 90 a 95 lbs. per fol.	"	67	a 68
Cow do.	do.	48	a 50
Horse do. dry, each	"	48	a 50
Do. do. salted	"	1½	a 1½
Nonillo, dry, 1 dol. duty, each, pounds 25 lbs.		64	a 7
Skins, duty 4 $		38	a 38
Sheep skins, pressed, per 30 lbs		45	a 50
Nutria, (carcas,) per lb.		8	a 9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.		18	a 20
Do. washed	"	30	a 36
Mestizo, dirty,	"	30	a 36
Do. washed	"	50	a 55
Fine, dirty	"	50	a 55
Do. washed	"	70	a 75
Cordova, baled	"	60	a 65
Horse hair, duty 4 $	"	40	a 42
" Short, ordinary	"	40	a 42
" mixed	"	40	a 50
" long	"	50	a 60
Cow hair, with grease	"	27	a 30
Do. do. clean	"	40	a 44
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba		25	a 26
" pure		25	a 26
Hide cuttings, ox, duty 4 $ per 100 lbs.		25	a 30
Horns, duty, 4 $. Ox, unbleached, per cent.		1000	
Inferior do.		700	a 800
Do. Cow . . .		300	a 350
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $			
Long black, lb.		8	a 9
Do. short white		1½	a 1½
Do. loose		5	a 6
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qd.		3	a 3
Bones, skin & marrow 4 $ a mil.		30	a 40
Marco's grease, 6 fls. silver, or cur $		90	a 100
Goat skins, per dozen . . . fls. silver		25	a 27

FREIGHTS—Oct. 24.—RATES.

England.		
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.	7d	a 7½.
Salted do.	"	
Tallow, in bones & pipes	"	40/
Dales of washed wool	2½	& 30s.
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 $ p.)	—	& 60s.
Salted do.	1000	a 30
Tallow do. 1000 k. in boxes or pipes	5	a 40
Pushing in bales, per 42 ft.	40	& 45
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 $ p.)	75	a 80s.
Salted do.	29	à 30s
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 $ p.)	20	à 22
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 $ p.) . . . 5 cent. & 3/8 per ton		
Salted do.	1	à 1
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.	3	à 3 6/8
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs. . . . Pernambuco.	2/6.	
Do.	5/6.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs. . . . Havana.	5/6.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10/6. in foreign do.	12/6.	

Market, Oct. 24 1851.

Sales since our last report :—

Ex-Florist, from Bordeaux, 300 casks. Bordeaux wine 340 dols., cask; ex-Romulo from Bahia, 20 pipes cafia 1,200 dollars p. p.

From deposit 700 tercios Paraguay yerba 60 dols. arroba, 100 barrels refined New York sugar 50 dolls. arroba; 40 kegs wheat starch 38 dols.

By Auction, ex-Romulo, from Bahia, cafia in pipes 1,200 dols. each; coffee 152 dols. quintal; leaf tobacco cigars 15 dols. 1 rial a 28 dols. per hundred—old Catalonia wine, 865 dols. pipe; Cette wine (rather sour) dols. p. p.; brown sugar 30 dols. arroba; American yellow paper large size 21 dols. ream; medium do. 7 dols. 7 rials; small size 4 dols. 7 rials; cordials in boxes 44 a 45 $ dols. each; fruits in brandy 60 dols. box; French brandy 40 a 44 dols. box; Bordeaux wine 33 a 36 dols. do.; Carolina rice 17 dols. 8 rials arroba; New York sugar 48¼ a 49 dols. arroba; English refined do. 46 dols. 7 rials; cloves 20 ¼ rials per lb.; Hyson tea, inferior qualities 1 rial, small size 4 dols. 7 rials; cordials in boxes 44 a 45 ¼ dols. each; fruits in brandy 60 dols. box; French brandy 40 a 44 dols. box; Bordeaux wine 33 a 36 dols. do.; Carolina rice 17 dols. 8 rials arroba; New York sugar 48¼ a 49 dols. arroba; English refined do. 46 dols. 7 rials; cloves 20 ¼ rials per lb.; Hyson tea, inferior qualities 1 rial, small size 4 dols. 7 rials; Black do. do. 8¼ rials; corn meal 90 dols. per barrel; American wood seat chairs 203 dols. dozen; do. cane seat do. 342 dols. do.; 20 pipes Rio Janeiro cafia 1,150 dols. p. p.; 20 casks Hamburg crushed sugar 46 dollars 7 rials.

Ex-Denmark, from Bordeaux, 400 hogsheads cognac brandy and cordials 45 dols. each; ex-Theresia Oscara, from Hamburg, 4,000 boxes, cases and demijohns of 2½ gals. 33 dols. each; ex-Lindo, from Malaga, 130 quarter casks dry wine 1,000 dols. p. p.; ex-Tacna 200 casks Bordeaux wine 310 dols.; ex-Pablo 150 quarter casks dry Malaga wine 1,450 dols. per pipe.

From deposit 60 barrels brown sugar 28 dols. arroba; 60 pipes Cette wine 700 dols.

At Auction—Paraguay yerba in lots 65 dols. arroba; ditto tobacco 60 a 65 dols. arroba; good Corrientes do. 41 à 44 dols.; brown sugar 29 dols. arroba; white Santos do. 32 dols.; do. inferior do. 31 dols. 5 rials ; white Pernambuco do. 40 dols. 3 rials, arroba; oil in jars, 10 lbs, 34 dols. each; Bordeaux wine 330 dols. per cask; wheat starch 32¼ dols. arroba ; Sherry wine in boxes 51 dols. each; Carolina rice 17 dols. arr.; linen paper, scales mark, 49 dols. ream ; dry Malaga wine 251 dols. per quarter cask ; 50 boxes cotton Havana sugar in lots 39 dols. arroba ; 100 barrels English refined do. 44 dols. 100 do. do., Dutch 43 dols.; 50 boxes aie and porter 47 dols. dozen; 200 barrels American flour 17½ a 175 dols.; 12 bags Brazil coffee 170 dollars.

PRICES—On BOARD.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant	qd. $36
Hoop and sheet	" 36
Coals,	ton 84 dols. sil.
Canel coals	sil. 11½
" Smith, scarce	" 12
Lumber, American feet 3-4 4 5 1-8 rls. currency.	
Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet 30 à 34	
Rosaien pine	" do. silver. 32
" pitch pine,	" silver 37
Flag stones (on board)	per yard 22
Tin plates (on shore) box—silver	11
" bar	curr. qd. 49½
Shingles per m.	" 90

Sail Cadiz and Lisbon, on board, silver, 111 rls.

London, 6th September, 1851.

Dry River Plate Hides—There has been a steady enquiry since our last issue for this description at rates then current, and more extensive sales would also have been effected had our supplies been of a more suitable quality. The stock now amounts to 71,000 hides, the following prices, viz. Tanners, av. 36 to 38½ at 6d to 6¼d per lb. Exports av 35¾ to 37 lbs. at 5d to 5¼d per lb., heavy flats av 38¾ to 44¾ lbs. at 5d per lb. Import 530 Hides. Present stock 3148 Hides.

Salted River Plate Hides.—There has been a very active demand throughout the month, and prices of every sinuous tenancy. Abou 20,000 Hides have been taken for export, and the entire sales amount to 35,910 Hides at somewhat improved prices. Heavy Ox, but at lower prices for light Ox and Cows, which have been in comparatively little request. Heavy Ox fair to good 4d to 4 1-8d per lb., inferior to middling 3¾d per lb., light Cr. 2 3-8d to 3 5-8d per lb., Cows 2 3-8d to 3¾d per lb., small tares ; 3556 salted Buceo Hides, common quality sold for export, heavy 6¼ 6¾d to 7¼ 7½ lbs. at 3 3-8d, tare 6 lbs., light do 4¾d to 45 5-8 lbs. at 3 3-8d, tare 4 lbs.; Rolls 3d per lb. Import 16,625 Hides. Present stock 23,903 Hides.

South American Horse Hides—Have continued very dull and with little inquiry ; in prices however, we have no alteration to notice. The sales during the month amount to 9793 salted, and 1205 dry Hides, the greater portion of which are advertised for public sale on the 11th instant. Present stock 12,625 salted, and 7,894 dry Hides.

Horse Hair—The sales consist of 50 bales and 127 bags, as follows ; White and Grey Tails 2a 4¼d, cut tails, middling to fair 1¾d to 1¾d, ditto short 10¼d to 14¼d, very good mixed 1¾d, fair to good mixed 7¾d to 9¾d, eight mane 1¾d to 7d ; Cordova Plate, middling 7¾d per lb. Cow hair, free of skin, dusty, 7¾d to 8¼d per lb. Imports 61 packages.

Horns—The quantity offered has been moderate, yet the demand is not improved, as the sales are 34,586 ; South American, ex ay. 2¾ oz. at 49s to 52s per 100 ; 21 7-8 ex. 5¼ 6d ; ay. 16¾ oz. 38s. 6d ; small ox and cow, ay. 9 5-8 to 10¾ oz. 18s to 19s ; small and mixed tons Buenos Ayres hoofs brought £5 10s per ton.

Bones—The sales are 132 tons of Buenos Ayres perished shanks and common bones at £4 1s. £4 5s per ton.

River Plate Tallow. The demand for this description continues to be far from active, consequently without paying the prices required. The rates obtained since alteration from those then current, the present value of good to fine qualities of cask Tallow being then as now 37s to 37s 6d per cwt. Pure Tallow is want ed, and 40s to 41s would be readily obtained for good to fine qualities, there being a great scarcity of all hard sorts. The import has been 6 casks, and the present stock is about 2000 casks and 450 boxes &c. The total sales of the month are confined to about 900 casks and 460 boxes.

(Anning & Cobb's Price Current.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, October 18, Wind S. W., in the afternoon changed to N. E., Hamburg brig Maria Emilia, 140 tons, Jansen, for Falmouth, despatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 6,100 dry ox and cow hides, 1,765 salted do. do., 9,900 horns.

British brig Grace Longstaff, 223 tons, Logan, for England, despatched by Wilfred Latham & Co., with 299 pipes, 131 boxes and 19 serrons tallow, 3504 salted ox and cow hides, 64,000 bones.

Arrived, October 19, Wind N. E., British schooner Victoria, from Montevideo 18th inst. Passengers—16. Doubloons 250.

Sailed, Spanish barque Amable Rosa, 255 tons, Ferrer, for Cadiz, despatched by R. Oehes & Co., with 10,911 dry ox and cow hides, 500 dry horse do., 404 slunk calf skins, 68 balee hide cuttings, 3 do. slunk calf skins, 4 do. calf skins, 4 do. ostrich feathers.

Sardinian polacre San Giovanni Battista, 182 tons, Busso, for Brazil, despatched by José Avegno, with 3,733 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed, October 20, Wind N. E., rain, American barque Chimera, 171 tons, George W. Mair, for Bahia Blanca, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

Arrived, October 21, Wind S. E., British steam packet Prince, 420 tons, Captain William Valler, from Rio Janeiro 14th, Montevideo 20th inst, with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 8th per steamer Severn from Southampton 9th September. Passengers—17. Doubloons 8694; 2 boxes watches, 2 do. boots, 1 do. needles, 5 do. cloths, 3 do. flowers, 7 do. silks, 1 do. cotton lace, 1 do. books, 3 boxes merchandize, 3 boxes and 1 pkg. provisions, 2 boxes and 3 packages periodicals, 8 packages samples.

Prussian barque Fortschritt, 532 tons, G. F. Range, from Hamburg 16th June, to Bunge, Borneefield and Co., with 3814 dessiatines, 750 cases and 750 baskets gin, 30 bags coal, 1 bag do. 60 boards, 1087 boxes, 70 barrels, 401 packages merchandize, 6 boxes cigars, 3 do. furniture, 1 gross matches, 130 watches, 13 chains, 7 dozens keys, 2 gross glasses, 12 iron weights.

Passengers 6.

British, American ship Shaw, 343 tons, Clapp, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 8630 dry ox and cow hides, 5023 salted do. do., 86 salted horse do., 198 bales wool, 26,194 horns, 19 barrels paint.

American barque Rainbow, 341 tons, Carter, for Rio Janeiro & Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6250 dry ox and cow hides.

Sardinian polacre Nina, 100 tons, Reforzo, for Brazil, despatched by Piaggio, Pietranera & Co., with 2,720 quintals jerked beef.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, J. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, for Montevideo.

Sailed, October 22, Wind W., British barque Argentina, 264 tons, Patterson, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister and Co., with 5,439 salted ox and cow hides, 680 salted horse do., 282½ pipes and 125 boxes tallow, 543 pipes oil, 56,000 bones, 28 bales hair and sheep skins.

Spanish brig Florentino, 205 tons, Maristany, for Havana, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 4,301 quintals jerked beef.

French barque Victoria, 239 tons, Souza, for Antwerp, despatched by Leon Caumarin, with 2,264 salted ox and cow hides, 11,893 dry do. do., 5,200 horns, 34 bales hair.

Spanish brig Esperanza, 180 tons, Guardiola, for Bilbao, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 3,519 quintals jerked beef, 90 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish barque Mercedes, 235 tons, Oliver, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 4,900 quintals jerked beef.

No arrivals or sailings, Oct. 23, Wind S. S. W., in the afternoon changed to N. E.

Arrived, October 24, Wind S. W., American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 23d inst.

Bremen brig Phoenix, 210 tons, John E. Diercks, from Cadiz 26th August, to George Rick & Co., with 144 lasts salt; 25 bales white paper.

Danish schooner Maria, 187 tons, H. Kroger, from Hamburg, 5th August, to Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 627 boxes, 30 do. and 3 barrels merchandise, 110 boards, 8 lasts coal, 200 bundles cordage, 10 pipes brandy, 420 boxes gin, 40 barrels starch, 3 boxes paint, 3 bales tobacco, 24 boxes candles, 3 casks toys, 6000 stock fishes, 1 hogshead hams, 1 package hardware, 2 bales drugs.

Sailed, British steam packet Prince, Captain William Valler, for Montevideo.

Swedish barque Ceres, Jonas, Kraft, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

French brig Frederic Eugenie, 167 tons, P. Bronzon, for Cette, despatched by Teisserenc Vallat, with 50 dry ox and cow hides, 3360 salted do. do., 67 bales sheep skins, 3 do. wool.

The following omission occurred in our last Sailed October 11th, Danish brigantine Holstein, 125 tons, Mayer, for Brazils, despatched by Hartenfels Sons, with 2,700 quintals jerked beef.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Cadiz, July 31, Joaquin, hence 24 June ; at Helvoet, Aug. 15, Diamante, hence 30th May ; at Liverpool, Aug. 15, Sappho, hence 1st June ; Sept. 1, Emma, hence 20th June ; at Antwerp, Aug. 17, Paix, hence 1st May ; Italia, hence 7th June ; Aug. 23, Charles, hence 30th June ; at Havre, Aug. 17, Anna, hence 29th May ; Falcao, hence 29th May ; at Gravesend, Aug. 17, Queen of the Isles, hence 4th June ; Sept. 2, Charles, from the Salado 28th May ; at Gibraltar, August 21, Encontrel, hence 25th June ; at Hamburg, August 25, Ida & Emma, hence 29th May ; at Bristol, August 27, Merchant, hence 5th June ; at Rio Janeiro, September 19, Leao, from the Salado ; September 22, California, hence 7th September ; September 29, Reindeer, hence 18th.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres, from St. Valery-sur-Somme, Aug. 5, Superior ; from Gibraltar, Aug. 6, Elvira ; from Cadiz, Aug. 7, Melody, Aug. 24, Phœnix ; from Flushing Roads, Aug. 12, George et Louise ; from Bordeaux, Aug. 21, Francais ; from Marseilles, Aug. 21, Suzanne ; from Deal, Aug. 26, Ada, from Hamburg, Sept. 3, Mont Bearn ; from Rio Janeiro, September 19, for Santos and Rio Grande, 23, Stanley ; October 19, ria Santos, Duque da Terceira ; Oct. 12, ria Parnagua, Freihandel.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres—At Liverpool, Sapphire, Wilton Woods ; at London, Tartar ; at Havre, Paraná, Gil Blas ; at Marseilles, Delfin, Isly ; at Rio Janeiro, Wind, Odin, Delphin, Paulina and Berthe.

Cadiz, August 14. The Melody, for Buenos Ayres, has put back with loss of foretop mast and maintop-gallant-mast.

Gibraltar, August 27, Clarence, Tesco, from Genoa, for Buenos Ayres.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Antwerp. The well known

regular trader A. 1. Belgian brig "Infatigable," Dorlier, commander, has more than half her cargo engaged, and can only receive on freight from 3 to 4000 dry hides. The opportunity is in every respect a most desirable one.

Consignees Adol. Van Praet, Esq., or to John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

o.25. oc.

Notice. The undersigned re-

quests all persons owning him long outstanding debts, money lent and otherwise, to call and pay them at once ; if not he will regretfully observe the painful necessity of having recourse to the proper means for compelling them, and likewise of publishing their names. Calle de Mayo no. 7.

Michael Hevey. o.25. oc.

On sale. Hollands gin in cases

just received and for sale at no. 12 Calle Santa Rosa. o25. o. c.

Buenos Ayres Oct. 23 1851.

We the undersigned medical men do hereby certify that we have, by the invitation of Mr. Forbes, witnessed the application of his system for the relief of Stammering in a case of a most aggravated character, and the result has been such as to satisfy us that if any one properly observes the rules laid by Mr. Forbes perfect relief will follow.

Bernard Casatat, M. D., &c. &c. &c.

John Sullivan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London L. R. C. S. E.—L. A. S.

Edmund Wade Dwyer M. R. C. S. (Eng.)—L. A. S. Graduate of the University of London—&c. &c. &c.

o.25. 3c.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

Let the sheep infected with this disease in the feet be put into a dry pasture, after remaining an hour, take a brush and cleanse the dirt from between the clewes, then shaking the legs well, dip a stick or feather into the liquid and anoint the diseased part all over, after which let them stand dry for an hour: if properly applied, one application is generally sufficient.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only by Mr. Shop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle de la Defensa Buenos Ayres.

To Stammerers. The under-

signed begs to inform the public that he has arrived in Buenos Ayres, and has taken rooms in Calle San Martin, No. 71, where he may be consulted for a few days for the purpose of effectually curing the impediment of those addicted to stammering or stuttering, who wish to be cured. So confident is he of success that no remuneration will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given. o.18—3p.

C. FORBES.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the

Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the public that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he hops leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry, Mechanics and spherical, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 9 to 12, Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance, 327.

For Sale at NUTTALL'S

Grocery Store, corner of Mayo and Cuyo Streets, a general assortment of Stores at reasonable prices ; also the following articles which will be sold as low as in any part of the city, in any quantity to suit Purchasers, and all of the best quality, viz :

Ale and Porter, different marks.
Rhine Wines, do. do.
St. Julien Medoc.
Port and Sherry Wines.
Champaign and Madeira do.
Cherry Cordial and Raspberry Syrup.
Martell's Brandy, 18 months in bottle.
Holland's Gin, in cases.
Islay Whiskey, in bottle and on draft.
Havana Cigars, different marks.
Anchovies, Oysters, Lobsters, &c. &c.

Oct. 11—4c.

For Sale, a fine pleasure and

profitable Chacra, situated about 4 leagues from this city in the parishs of Quilmes and near Santa Catalina. It contains 140 squares of ground with an arroyo of running water, a commodious brick house, ranchos for peons, corrals, a beautiful flower garden, numerous fruit trees of the best species, also many peaches and pappel trees. For further particulars apply at Calle Santa Rosa, No. 36, Oficina of the Diario de la Tarde. o 17—3 p.

Shipping List
or
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig **Florist**, 193 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Key, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will positively sail this month, and can accomodate three passengers. Oct.—18. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co

For London. British schooner **"Leda,"** 182 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, for 12 years, S. Absolon, commander, is now loading in the Inner Roads and guaranteed to have quick despatch having only disengaged room for a few pipes of tal low and light freight. o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co.

For Liverpool. The well-known British boat A. 1., clipper barque **"Rhonda,"** 302 tons, T. Baird, commander, has now a considerable part of her cargo on board, and can still take salted hides in the inner roads where she loads nearly all her cargo. This vessel is known as one of the fastest in the trade, and in every respect a first-rate conveyance. o. 18.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool. British brig **"Hyperion,"** 241 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, King, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs Bates, Stokes & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner **"Choice,"** 177 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, Ogier, commander, a favorite trader, is now loading in the inner roads, and has positively a portion of her cargo engaged. oct. 11.
Consignees Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque Cornucopia, 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, Jarvis, commander, well known in the trade as a fast vessel and will be in dispatch for cargo in the course of fifteen days. oct. 11.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Belgian Brig **"Brisbane,"** A.1. 194 tons, Barkentien, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodations for Passengers.
Oct.—4. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British barque **"Glenmore,"** A.1. Smith, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. M. Lopez & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British schooner **"Bosphorus,"** A. 1. 217 tons, Gibson, commander, has her entire cargo contracted for and will sail in the course of forty days, this vessel has good accomodations for passengers.
Oc. 4. Consignees Messrs. Dugaid Barton & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British schooner **"Jenny Lind,"** 159 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 13 years, Eccleston, commander, has her chartered vessel and will sail in the course of thirty days. Consignees Messrs. Brownelle, Grey & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Dutch brigantine **"Diana"** 180 tons, register, A.1. at Lloyds, Klein, commander, a chartered vessel, and has most comfortable accommodations for two passengers. oct.—25.
Consignee Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. The regular trading A. 1. brig **ORGE**, 250 tons, Schaffer, commander, is well known in the trade for the good delivery of her cargo, has upwards of half a cargo engaged and can only take a few thousand dry hides. sep. 13.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Roesler & Co.

For Antwerp. The fine, fast-sailing A. 1. Prussian barque Carl Friedrich, 250 tons, Woesow, commander, is also favourably known in the trade, and having all her salted hides, with a considerable portion of dry hides engaged, will have quick despatch. sep. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Sardinian barque "Marie Eugenie," 323 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Motteda, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides. sep. 30
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Hamburg. Swedish brig **"Thoreen Oscar,"** 176 tons, A. 1. at Lloyds, C. Engstrom, commander, has disengaged room for two or three thousand dry hides. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Roesler & Co.

For Havre. Packet of the Line.
French barque **"Universel,"** A.1.267 tons, Dendeville, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are most superior. sep. 6.
Consignees Messrs. A. Danoyer & Co.

For Marseilles and Ports in the Mediterranean, Sardinian brig **"Achilles,"** first class, 222 tons, J. B. Borsino, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo. aug. 9.
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Cette. French brigantine "L'heureuse Pauline," A. 1., 199 tons, Bergeire, commander, has only disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales. sep. 23.
Consignee Manuel Arrotea, Esq.

For Cette. French schooner "Lucie," 191 tons, Reveille, master, A. 1. will, after having discharged her present cargo, load for the above destination, and meet with quick despatch, having already engaged a large portion of her cargo. Sep. 30. Consignee Adol ph Peter, Esq.

For Freight or Charter.
American barque E. Wright, Janior, 270 tons, A. 1 a fast sailer and small carrier. Sep. 20.
Consignees Messrs. Becker, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
British brig **"John Robertson,"** A. 1. sailer very fast, and carries a small cargo. Sep. 20.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co

For Freight or Charter.
French brig **"Lionel,"** 184 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's Lemaitre, commander is a small carrier and in every respect a first rate conveyance for any port in Europe. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accomodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

At 136 Calle Corrientes, to let, 2 rooms, parlour and sleeping room boarded floors, newly papered, apply at 38 Calle Maipu. Oct. 18.—oc.

Shipping List
or
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Southampton, Passengers only. The new fast sailing Sardinian brigantine Eveline, 176 tons, Capt. Antonio Pena, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. o25.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Destjon & Hughes.

For New York. Passengers Only. The A. 1. American brig Denmark, 218 tons, Capt. Henry, this fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers. o. 15.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Cowes and the Channel. Passengers only. The new, coppered and copper-fastened A.1. Sardinian barque "Alianza," 202 tons, Capt. N. Martinez, has excellent accomodations for passengers and will have quick dispatch. Oct. 4

For Falmouth or Cowes. Passengers only. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Chantal, 219 tons, Capt. Brisolese, this vessel will have quick despatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. o. 18.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre L'Accorto Ligure, 172 tons, Capt Bauer, has still take cargo on freight.
Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Cb.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Febo, 156 tons, Capt. Otagio, can still receive cargo and freight. o. 18.
Consignees J. Negretto, Esq.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian, Polacre Gracious Fanny 202 tons, Cap. Fiscornia, can still admit some freight. o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For Freight or Charter.
The Danish brigantine Henriette A. 1. 244 tons, Sojster Cap. in Rotsey, is a small carrier and a very desireable opportunity for shippers. o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The A. 1. Sardinian Polacre Eveline, 176 tons, Cap. A. Pena. sails very fast, carries a small cargo. o. 18.
For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

SHIPPING LIST
or
Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Genoa. Passengers only.
The fast sailing Sardinian polacre Febo, Capt. Ottaggio, has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers. Oct—18.
Consignee José Negretto Esq.

For Parnaguá. Passengers only.
Sardinian polacre Francesco, Capt. J. B. Cevasco, will positively sail on the 25th inst. and can accommodate passengers. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.
For particulars regarding the aforesaid vessels apply to
Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.
Calle Reconquista n. 15 ½.

Wanted, a woman as Cook. Apply at the Quinta of Mr. Jacobs, Calle La Defensa. Sept.—27—c.

To Let, two or three comfortable furnished rooms in the house of a private family Apply at Calle Mayo, No. 24, in the altos o 11—3p.

To Let, a yard in a good situation with three rooms, a corridor suitable for lumber or carpenter shop. For further particulars please apply at No. 87 Calle del Buen Orden, hours from 10 to 12 a. m. o. 18—3 p.

ADVERTISEMENT.
GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62. Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque **"CAMOENS,"** from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.
One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

Shipping List
or
Charles R Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London British brigantine **"Batsey,"** 192 tons register, William Allen, commander is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very fast sailer, has already engaged the greatest part of her cargo which is now going on board, also will have quick despatch and will take three fourths of her cargo in the Inner Roads, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug 30.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Marseilles and Genoa.
Sardinian brig **"Achilles,"** 222 tons, Borsone, commander, is first class at Lloyd's, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, her accommodations for passengers are excellent. sep. 6.
Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Antwerp The very fast sailing first class, Belgian brig **"Rubens,"** 285 tons, register A. T. Cornelissen Master, is a very superior vessel and fast sailer, has room for salted and dry hides and will have good despatch. Shippers will find this an eligible conveyance as the flag enjoying privileges that none others have at that port. o. 4

For Havre and Bordeaux.
The very well known regular trader French barque **"Corsican,"** 219 tons, register, F. Fertus, commander, has the greater part of her cargo on board and can still admit from 2000 to 2500 dry hides on freight or equivalent in bales, this vessel offers a most desirous opportunity to passengers, having good accommodations and will have quick despatch. o 25
Consignee Blas Despouy Esq.

For Havre de Grace.
The very superior fast sailing A. 1. French ship **"Uruguay,"** 283 tons register, Doynel, commander, has positively engaged the greatest part of her cargo which is now going on board and still admits a few dry hides and bales on freight and has most superior accommodations for passengers. o. 25
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochea & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. The very fine fast sailing first class Hamburg brig **"Friedrich Ross"** 161 tons, A.E. Amend, is a remarkably fine sailer, has a regular packet and offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers, for which she has superior accomodations. o. 4
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For New York. Passengers only.
American barque **"John Swasey,"** 294 tons register, John Phillips master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and offers a most desirous opportunity to passengers as she will have quick despatch.
Consignee Blas Despouy, Esq. o. 18.

For Great Britain. The very well known regular trader, British barque **"Minstrel,"** A. 1. at Lloyd's, 280 tons register, R. Kelly, master, has room for dry hides and offers superior accommodations for passengers. o. 18.
Consignee messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Havre de Grace. The very fine fast sailing Packet of the Line, French barque **"Camoens"** A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dronaux, Commander, has a great part of her cargo engaged and can still admit some salted and dry hides, this vessel offers a superior opportunity to shippers, and passengers, having very good accommodations for the latter. o. 18.
Consignees messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

For Havre de Grace. The very well known fast sailing Packet of the Line **"Napoleon,"** 370 tons register, Jean Baptiste Rabardy commander, is now discharging her inward cargo and will soon be ready to load for the above destination.
Consignee L. Caumartin, Esq.

For Brazils.
Danish brigantine **"Dania"** 180 tons register, P. Breckwoldt, commander, is A.1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged and can only admit passengers for whose accommodations she has room. o. 4
Consignees Messrs. Trousseau & Co.

For Brazils.
Dutch brigantine **"Bernardus,"** 148 tons, register Engelsman, commander, is first class, a chartered vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers, who will meet with accomodations of the first class.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Brazils. Passengers Only.
French brig **"Automne,"** 180 tons, register, J. Noel commander, is a chartered vessel and offers a favorable opportunity for passengers having room accomodations. Oct—25.
Consignee J. B. Vignal Esq.

For New York.
The very well known first sailing American barque **"Theotas,"** 280 tons register, Hathaway, commander, is now discharging and has disengaged the greater part of her cargo engaged, can only admit the remainder of her cargo on freight. This vessel offers a very good opportunity to passengers and will have good despatch. Oct—26.
Consignee Henry J. Ropes Esq.

For Rio Grande.
French brig **"Henri"** 184 tons, register E. Vivier commander, A. Boyde, is a very fast sailer and offers a desirous opportunity to shippers, having already engaged a large part of her cargo, will take the remainder on freight, she has excellent accomodations for passengers. Oct.—25.

For Rio Grande. The very fine fast sailing French barque **"Celestin"** is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, can only accomodate passengers, she will be despatched shortly and early application will be necessary. o 25.
Consignee Blas Despouy Esq.

For Cartier.
The fine fast sailing British barque **"Caledonia"** 189 tons register, Thomas Lo Kicks, Commander, is a small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o. 25.
Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.

For Freight or Charter.
Sardinian brigantine **"Evelina"** 176 tons, Antonio Pena, Commander, is a fast sailer and small carrier. o. 18.
Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

For Freight or Charter.
Hanoverian brig **"Maria"** 180 tons register, Henry Christoffers, master, is discharging her inward cargo and will soon be in readiness for loading. o. 18.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

Swedish brig **"La Plata,"** 216 tons, Fogelmark, Commander, is well known in this trade and offers an elegible opportunity for shippers, she is now ready to receive cargo and will take the greater part of her cargo in the Inner roads. o. 18.

Lubeck brig **"Heinrich Gustav,"** 260 tons register, French Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's a fast sailer and very small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o. 18.
Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.

Danish brig **"Delphin,"** 226 tons register, J. P. Jacobsen, Commander, is first class at Lloyd's a small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o. 4.
Consignees Messrs. Plowes Atkinson and Co.

For London. The very fine fast sailing British brig Mary Wylie, 130 tons, Skeoch, Commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick despatch, she can accommodate a few passengers comfortably. o25.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barges*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f 850, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110, 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 24 for 300 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 112 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 110 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo is palmo equal to nine and two-fifths (9much inches.
All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. Whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be removed or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 18th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week: see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Destination.
	NATIONAL.		
June 20	Sg. San Pio, Priario	E. Ochoa & Co.,	160
July 24	Bg. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hayes & Co.	241 Brazil
Sept. 4	Bg. Jorge, Schaffer	Otte, Rothenthal & Co.	250 Antwerp
	BRITISH		
July 14	Bg. Matrona, Wilson	Nicholson, Green	287 London.
" 19	Bgn. Bessy, Jones	Zimmermann & Co.	217 Ambas.
" 22	Bk. Argentina, Patterson	Farlane, Macallister	246 L. pool.
Aug. 2	Bk. Rhondda, Baird	Samuel Hesse,	302 L. pool.
" 21	Bgn. Leda, Absolon	Bates, Stokes & Co.	182 London.
" 29	Bg. Grace, Langford	Graham & Co.	222 G. Britain
" 31	Bg. Florist, Key	J. N. Bieber & Co.	190 England.
Sept. 4	Bg. Hyperion, King	Bates, Stokes & Co.	241 England.
" 5	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	177 London.
" 6	Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarth	Galt Smith & Co.	159 England.
" 6	Sch. Irish Maiden, Reid	Thompson & Co.	142 Havana.
" 10	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Dugaid, Barton	216 England
" 14	Bk. Jane Boyd, Reid	Hughes Brothers	350 England
" 14	Bg. John Robertson, Baxter	Galt Smith & Co.	208
" 14	Bg. Mary Wylie, Skeoch	Duguid, Barton	130 London.
" 16	Bk. Glenmore, Smith	Manuel Lopez	323 England
" 16	Bk. Jenny Lind, Eccleston	Brownelle, Grey & Co.	159 London.
" 23	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	299 England.
Oct. 1	Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	Bayley Brothers	230 L. pool.
" 9	Bk. Stranger, Miller	To order	281
" 11	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Nuttell & Co.	351
" 17	Bk. Caledonia, Le Kicks	Leon Caumartin.	192
	AMERICAN.		
Aug. 16	Sp. Shaw, Clapp	S. B. Hale & Co.	343 Boston.
" 30	Sch. Ann, Hall	Nicholson, Green	241 Rio Jan.
Sept. 4	Bk. John Swasey, Phillips	Henry J. Ropes	294 "
" 14	Bk. Wm. Penn, Hall	Nicholson, Green	297 Boston.
" 17	Bg. Chenaw, Muir	S. B. Hale & Co.	171 Pating on.
" 17	Bg. Unanue, Lopez	Henry J. Ropes	200 N. York.
Oct. 1	Bg. Denmark, Henry	To order	218 N. York.
" 2	Sg. Hannah Jones, Gerrish	Zimmermann & Co.	243 "
" 4	Sg. B. Aymar, Carver	Zimmermann & Co.	243 "
" 5	Sch. Deaco, Thaddeus	To order	96 "
" 16	Sp. Parana, Langdon	O. J. Hayes & Co.	334 N. York.
	FRENCH.		
July 12	Bk. Victorii, Souza	Leon Caumartin	238 Antwerp
" 23	Bgn. Heureux, Lefevre	Jouet Amelie	199 Cette.
Aug. 14	Bk. Universel, Dudeville	Duboyer & Co.	267 Havre
" 20	Bg. Urquiza, Bernon	E. Ochea & Co.	233 Havre.
" 30	Bk. Corsican, Fertus	Blas Despouy	219 Havre.
Sept. 13	Bg. Frederic Eugenie, Bremon	Trousseau Vallat	167 Cette.
" 15	Bg. L'Antonin, Vignes	Vignes & Co.	199 Bayonne.
" 18	Sch. Lucie, Reveille	Adolphe van Praet	191 Cette.
" 18	Bk. Camoens, Dronaux	Llavallol & Sons	244 Havre.
" 28	Bk. Celestin, Lefourcade	To order	227 "
Oct. 10	Bk. Napoleon, Rabardy	To order	370 Havre.
" 11	Bk. Schol, Rouvier	Teisserenc Vallat	228 Cette.
" 11	Bk. Lion, Lemaire	Teisserenc Vallat	274 "
" 12	Bk. Lemaire	D. Calvo & Sons	184 "
" 16	Bg. Henri, Vivier	To order	180 "
	SPANISH		
July 19	Bk. Amable Rosa, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co.	255 Barcelon
Aug. 6	Bg. Ferrolano, Villamar	Pedro Alfaro	120 Brazil.
" 14	Bk. Nueva Leonesa, Zarra	Samuel & Sons	255 Havana.
" 28	Bg. Adolfo, Garriga	Santamari & Co.	213 Havana.
Sept. 11	Bg. Cubana, Pinillos	E. Ochoa & Co.	233 Cuba.
" 13	Bg. Esperanza, Guardiola	Llavallol & Sons	190 Havana.
" 14	Bg. Catalonia, Ventura	Bernal & Co.	300 Cuba.
" 15	Bg. Florentino, Marisuny	Freyer Brothers	300 Carril.
" 18	Pd. Providencia, Bermudez	Freyer Brothers	227 Canary.
" 23	Bk. Mercedes, Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	250 "
" 25	Bg. Ligero, Mirabal	Llavallol & Sons	275 Havana.
" 29	Bg. Barcelo, Pontrodona	Santamar & Co.	299 "
Sept. 30	Bg. Leandro, Miranda	Llavallol & Sons	245 "
" 8	Bg. Pablo, Senat	Llavallol & Sons	216 "
" 19	Bg. Serafin, Domenech	Felipe Semblan	302 Havana.
	SARDINIAN.		
July 21	Bk. Adamo, Faggio	A. Mancilla & Co.	302 Falm'th.
" 27	Pd. Febo, Ottaggio	J. Negretto & Co.	156 Marseill.
" 31	Pd. Achilles, Borsino	Henry Solanet	222 Marseill.
Aug. 1	Pd. Nou, Redrzo	Pacgio, Pietrarena	160 Genoa.
" 10	Bk. Maria Rosa, Cambiaso	Bernal & Co.	302 Antwerp
Sept. 2	Pd. San Giovanni Battista, Basso	Jose Arregue	132 Genoa.
" 6	Bg. Jacot-a-Lagun, Baster	E. Ochoa & Co.	172 "
" 16	Pd. Vicenzo, Lanegra	J. C. Meyrelles	251 "
" 16	Pd. Chantal, Brisolese	Saturnino Arrieta	219 England
" 17	Bg. Gracious Fanny, Fiscornia	Samuel & Sons	202 "
Oct. 5	Pd. Francesco, Cevasco	N. Martinez & Sons	146 Parn'ca.
" 14	Pd. Febo, Ottaggio	J. Negretto & Co.	156 Genoa.
" 16	Pg. Sultano, Porcella	B. Viale & Co.	260 "
	BRAZILIAN		
Sept. 15	Bg. Maria Rosa, Cambiaso	J. M. Souza	326 Rio Jan.
Oct. 7	Bg. Pedro II, Agnese	J. C. Meyrelles	251 "
	HAMBURG.		
Aug. 2	Bg. Maria Emilia, Jansen	Otte, Rosenthal	140 Falm'th.
" 6	Bg. Friedrich Ross, Amendt	Freyer Brothers	161 Rio Jan.
Sept. 14	Bg. Wilhelmine, Stage	Otte, Rosenthal	144 Brazil.
Oct. 16	Sch. Galicia, Schmidt	Santamaria	124 "
	DUTCH		
Sept. 14	Bgn. Bernardus, Engelsman	Zimmermann & Co.	148 Brazil.
Oct. 7	Bgn. Diana, Klein	Bunge, Bornefeld	184 England.
	BELGIAN.		
Sept. 16	Bg. Fenelon, Barkentien	Freyer Brothers	194 Falm'th.
" 18	Bg. Rubens, Cornelissen	Charles R. Horne	285 Antwerp
Oct. 17	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	244 "
	PRUSSIAN.		
Sept. 6	Bk. Carl Friedrich, Woesnow	Bunge, Bornefeld	325 Antwerp
	HOLLEGEL.		
Sept. 6	Bg. General Rego, Reis	Martinez & Sons	225 Brazil.
Oct. 5	Bg. Improviso, Alvarez	J. C. Meyrelles	195 "
	TUSCAN.		
Sept. 21	Bgn. Romolo, Dunnicliffe	Faggio, Pietrarena	121 Brazil
Oct. 13	Pd. Leandro, Shoppard	A. Mancilla & Co.	302 Falm'th.
	DANISH.		
Sept. 4	Bgn. Elis, Schade	Martinez & Sons	160 Brazil.
" 13	Sch. Dania, Breckwolt	Trousseau & Co.	130 Brazil.
" 27	Bg. Delphin, Jacobsen	Plowes, Atkinson	226 "
" 29	Bgn. Gramm, Bunk	Freyer Brothers	142 "
Oct. 6	Bgn. Hamburg, Hansen	J. N. Bieber & Co.	140 "
	LUBECK.		
Oct. 9	Bg. Henrich Gustav, Frick	Leon Caumartin	250 "
" 16	Sch. Daniel, Taube	Zimmermann & Co.	174 "
	NORWEGIAN.		
Sept. 4	Bg. Sommalinnen, Palm	S. B. Hale & Co.	227 Parnagu.
	SWEDISH.		
Aug. 7	Bg. Conseten, Querlin	Freyer Brothers	307 Antwerp
Sept. 14	Bk. Skaner, Kraft	Zimmermann & Co.	307 Rio Jan.
Oct. 5	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	Samuel & Sons	216 "
" 10	Bg. Theresa Oscar, Engstrom	Otte, Rothenthal	160 Hambg.
	PERSIAN.		
Oct. 10	Bg. Luna, Christoffers	A. Van Praet	240

VESSELS OF WAR.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

Notice. Mr. James Z. Bernard resides at present in Mr. Robert Hunt's Barrack, situated below the house that the English Minister J. H. Mandeville, Esq., formerly occupied, a little before arriving at the yellow house where the road commences that leads to the Boca, and offers his services to his town and country friends as agent, in whatever they may consider him useful. o. 14—5p.

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George Thomas, Responsible Editor.